

The Daily Argus.

ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS,
Monday, March 5, 1877.
NEWSPAPERS AND NEWSPAPER
MEN IN ROCK ISLAND
COUNTY.

BY J. B. DANFORTH, JR.
No. 4.
(Continued).

FRANCIS R. BENNETT.
Frank Bennett's parents were natives of Brattleboro, Vt., were married in 1822 and removed to Canada, near Montreal, where Frank was born, Nov. 27, 1825. In 1826 his parents returned to Brattleboro; in 1832 they removed to Montrose, Pa., and in May, 1837, to Davenport, Iowa. He was then 12 years of age and had, up to that time, been kept regularly at school and probably had an average education of boys of that age at that time. He attended school no more of any consequence but went to learn the printing business in 1841 in the office of the Davenport Gazette, (Sanders & Davis, publishers) and graduated in May 1845. The first place he worked as journeyman was the same year in the office of H. G. Reynolds, in Rock Island, on the Upper Mississippi, and in the fall of 1847 the Northwestern Advertiser came into his possession. The name of the paper was then changed to Rock Island Advertiser. In 1851 A. G. Brackett became associated with Bennett, which connection was dissolved the following year by his accepting the appointment of First Lieutenant in the regular army.

In the fall of 1853 the Advertiser office was sold to Raymond & Wharton, and Bennett went to farming, in company with his father, in the western part of Scott county Iowa. In 1857 he removed to Princeton, in the same county, and engaged in merchandising, and in the fall of 1859 removed to Lyons, Iowa, and engaged in the same business. In the spring of 1861 he sold his stock of goods. In June of the same year his wife died at the age of 32. The following year he visited Colorado, returning in the fall; was again married in June 1863 and in the spring following returned with his family to Denver, Colorado, where he engaged in the lumber business. He returned to Lyons, Iowa in November 1867, and engaged in various pursuits until 1872, when he returned to the old business again, in the Advertiser office, in Lyons. Thus, after an absence from the business of nearly 20 years he got back into the business probably never again to leave it permanently.

In 1874 he bought an interest in the Delmar Journal, then called the Clipper Journal, and afterwards bought the office entire, which paper he is now conducting.

COL. BRACKETT.
Albert G. Brackett, formerly associated with Mr. Bennett as editor of the "Rock Island Advertiser," now Lieut. Col. Second Cavalry, U. S. A. was born at Cherry Valley, Otsego county, New York, February 14, 1829. In June 1847, he was a 1st Lieutenant in the 4th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, raised to serve in the war with Mexico, Willis A. Gorman, Colonel, attached to General Jo. Lane's Brigade. After engaging in various battles at Huamot, Siege of Puebla and Atlixco he was honorably mustered out in August 1849, and came to Rock Island in the fall of 1849.

In September 1851 he was senior editor of the "Rock Island Advertiser," and while in this capacity published a series of sketches about the early history and settlement of Rock Island and vicinity, which have recently been republished in THE ARGUS.

The Advertiser then being the only paper published at Rock Island it had much patronage from the adjoining counties of Henry, Mercer and Whiteside, where it exerted a considerable degree of influence. This paper, aided by the two papers then published at Davenport, Iowa, the "Gazette," and the "Banner," and by the "Pera (Lis) Democrat" strenuously urged the importance of building the "Chicago and Rock Island railroad," the building of which was then opposed by many influential citizens of Illinois.

The Advertiser was a zealous advocate of the election of Gen. Scott to the presidency, but in October, previous to the election, Col. Brackett sold his interest in the establishment to Mr. F. R. Bennett, who then became sole owner.

In 1854 Col. Brackett wrote a book, called "Lane's Brigade in Mexico," published at Cincinnati, Ohio. The year following, in March 1855, he was appointed by Franklin Pierce, president of the United States, a captain of cavalry in the United States army. After raising by recruits from Rock Island a company of regulars for the 2nd Regiment, U. S. Cavalry, he proceeded to Texas to guard the country from the hostile incursions of Indians and Mexicans. For this duty he received the special commendation of General Scott. Remaining there some four years, until the breaking out of the war between the states, with much difficulty he escaped from Texas after the surrender by General Twiggs to the confederates of his whole command, which included the regiment then commanded by Lieut. Col. Robert E. Lee, in which regiment Col. Brackett was then a captain. Making his way to Florida, thence to Cuba and New York, he proceeded to Washington. After recruiting his company at Carlisle Barracks, Penn., he marched to Washington and was with the first troops that crossed the Potomac into Virginia. They were at the battle of Blackburn's Ford on the Friday preceding the battle of Bull's Run, and at the battle of Bull's Run, July 21, 1861, acted through the whole day as escort to General McDowell, and for their vigorous action in covering that disastrous retreat he received the special approbation of his commander. In the fall of 1861, he was ordered to raise a regiment of cavalry from the northwestern states. He proceeded to Chicago and there soon raised his regiment, of 1200 men, chiefly from the state of Illinois—partly from the state of Indiana, which was subsequently, in assigning quotas to different states, as-

signed as an Illinois Regiment and designated as the 9th Illinois Vol. Cav. Regiment, of which he was colonel through the war. At the desperate battle of Stewart's Plantation, Jackson county, Arkansas, where the enemy were defeated, Col. Brackett was severely wounded, on the 27th of June 1862. The next month he received his major's commission in the 1st U. S. Cavalry and was Aid-de-Camp to the governor of Illinois. In 1863 he was chief of cavalry of department of Missouri, and mustering and disbursing officer at St. Louis. In 1864 he was "Assistant Inspector Gen'l of Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland, and engaged in the battles in front of Atlanta, Georgia, and the battles of Nashville, Tenn. He was brevetted Major for gallant services in the Arkansas campaign; Lieut. Col. for gallant and meritorious services in the Atlanta campaign; and Colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the war. In 1865 he was in command of 1st U. S. Cavalry at New Orleans, La. In the year 1866 he proceeded to California via Panama, and in that year and the succeeding years of 1867 and 1868, was commanding posts of Presidio, Drum barracks and Camp near Los Angeles, California, Fort Churchill and Districts of Nevada and Summit Lake in Nevada, Fort Vancouver in Washington Terr. June 9th, 1868, he was commissioned Lieut. Col. 2nd U. S. Cavalry, and went on service in Arizona. In 1869 he commanded the 2nd U. S. Cavalry at Fort Pherson in Nebraska, and led a battalion of that regiment to Fort Ellis, Montana Terr., to distribute supplies to Crow Indians on the Yellowstone, and remained in command there to close of the year. At Omaha Barracks in the year 1870. In 1871, commanding at Fort Steele. In 1872, commanding at Fort Bridger, Wyoming. At Camp Stansburgh, Wyoming, in 1873, and in 1874 and 1875, at Fort Saunders, Wyoming Terr. In the year 1865, Col. Brackett published, through the Harper Brothers, New York, a History of the U. S. Cavalry. He is now with his brother, Wm. Brackett, Esq., in Chicago, and is in poor health, but hopes soon to be able to join his regiment. He never fancied the hard application to details in the office of a newspaper, but he was a good writer and a man of brains and culture. As a brave and gallant soldier his record is above reproach.

RAYMOND AND WHARTON.
The Advertiser, of Sept. 14, 1853, contains the obituary of Mr. Bennett, who, since the retirement of Col. Brackett, about a year previously, had been the sole editor and proprietor. The same issue also contains the introduction of the new proprietors, Thomas R. Raymond and Oliver P. Wharton.

Mr. Raymond was born in 1812, in Potsdam, N. Y.; educated in a common school, and at the Lawrence Academy, (founded by his father), and lastly in a printing office at Potsdam, and afterwards worked at Ogdensburg, Utica, Rome and Canandaigua, N. Y. He removed to Ohio in 1832, in which state he resided for seventeen years, and during this time he was at different periods interested in the publication of papers at Urbana, Gambier, Sidney, and twice at Cincinnati, O. He moved to Chicago in the fall of 1849, and from there to Rock Island in spring of 1853, where he resided six years, during which time he was twice connected with the Advertiser, in company with O. P. Wharton. After his first dissolution with Wharton he opened a job printing office in Gothic Block, over the stores now occupied by Joseph Baker and by Geo. L. Quist, in Buford's Block. From here he went to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1859, and from thence returned to Chicago in the fall of 1861, where he remained ten years. Soon after the great fire in 1871 he removed to Lake Superior, residing at Bayfield and Ashland three years, from thence, in the fall of 1874, to Colorado, and is now residing at Colorado Springs near Pike's Peak.

Mr. Wharton was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, May 26th, 1830, near the town of Cumberland, in Guernsey county, and educated, principally, in the common schools, but once attended what was called an "Academy" a couple of sessions, where he learned a very little Latin, some of the higher branches of English, and considerable of what is known as "devilmint." After he was 15 years of age he attended school no more, but clerked in a country store till the spring of 1848, when he went to learn the printing business in Cambridge, Ohio, with a man by the name of Richard Hatton, with whom he remained till he was able to "set up" as a "jour" printer, in 1851 or thereabouts. He came to Rock Island about the end of September, 1853, and, with T. R. Raymond, bought the "Advertiser" of Frank Bennett. They started "The Tri-weekly Advertiser" Dec. 23, 1853. The partnership continued to September 13, 1854, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, Wharton moving the news office to the third story of Lee's hardware and stove store, then called "City Hall," and Raymond opening a job printing office in Gothic Block—afterwards the Register office.

Mr. Wharton started "The Daily Advertiser," on the 13th of September, 1855, and he writes that he "stood under" over the enterprise till the spring of 1858, or about that time, when it became too heavy for me and I suspended the paper." He left Rock Island in the fall of 1858, and improved a piece of land he owned in Cedar county, Iowa. Improving naked prairie, however, did not agree with him very well—in fact, Wharton and hard work were never very good friends,—and so he sold out in 1860, in the fall, and soon after came connected with the "Wheeland Times," in Wheatland, Iowa. There he remained till February 16th, 1862, when he enlisted in the army and served three years and four months with varying fortunes, and then was discharged honorably.

He then went to Beaver, Pa., and entered upon the editorship of a Democratic paper called "The Local," which proved to be a success. After this he edited a daily paper in Allegheny City, called "The Times," and also published a weekly of his own in New Brighton, Pa., at the same time. But there was too much work in this and he sold out, went to New Castle, Pa., and took charge of a paper there, remaining about two years. In 1872 he went to Youngstown, Ohio,

and took the editorship of "The Vindicator," a Democratic paper, and has filled the same position, with an interval of about a year, ever since. It is a lively manufacturing town of over 16,000 people, and "The Vindicator," under Mr. Wharton's management, is an interesting and successful newspaper, and an able advocate of Democratic principles.

Mr. Wharton was among the most talented of the profession in Rock Island, either before or since his time here, but his social habits while here caused him to spend too much time in public places and to neglect his business. "Seventeen out" in beer houses, in which he was generally "stuck," and leaving the office to employees, was what broke down the Advertiser. He had the ability to make an interesting and influential newspaper, but lacked industry and application.

WHARTON'S OTHER PARTNERS.
In September, 1855, Wharton left Lee's Block and procured his printing done at Raymond's job printing office, the direction in his paper being as follows: "Publication office at T. R. Raymond's Printing House, Gothic Block, Illinois street."

January 16th, 1856, he formed a partnership with I. S. Hyatt, and introduced him as follows:

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
From and after this date the Rock Island Advertiser will be owned and edited by O. P. Wharton and I. S. Hyatt in joint partnership, under the style of Wharton & Hyatt. Experience has demonstrated the impossibility of one individual properly conducting a daily and weekly newspaper in this locality, with the circulation of the Advertiser, and this arrangement is made with a view that the paper will be vastly improved and benefited by it.

Mr. Hyatt is an able and experienced writer, having formerly had charge of various newspapers in the state of New York, and recently in, perhaps, better known to our citizens, as editor of the Henry County Daily, a neighboring sheet, which gained considerable reputation during his connection with it. His well known modesty (a scarce article, confessedly, with editors generally), impels me to make these statements, for a proper understanding with the public, hoping that the new co-partnership, and the paper, readers and borrowers of its paper, will have "money a candy day" together in the time to come.

P. S. Mr. H. will make his debut in to-morrow's paper.

There is nothing in Hyatt's salutatory worthy of note and the files of the paper give no evidence of the superior ability claimed for him. On the 2nd of May following, the partnership was dissolved, Hyatt assigning "pressing demands of other business" as a reason. Wharton took no notice of the dissolution in any way, except to publish Hyatt's card and take his name out of the paper. Where he went I cannot learn.

The paper was continued by Wharton alone, until the 19th of August, following, when T. R. Raymond became sole proprietor, the file of that date containing the announcement, also at the editorial head, "O. P. Wharton editor, T. R. Raymond associate editor."

On the 1st of December, following, Wharton's name disappears entirely, and Raymond introduces Dr. S. A. Padlock as a partner, but says, "Mr. Wharton will remain connected with the Advertiser as one of the editors." The firm was Raymond and Padlock.

Dr. Padlock was born in Hudson, N. Y., in 1823, graduated at Columbia College in 1844, and was two years resident surgeon of New York Hospital. In 1846 he was a practicing physician at Princeton, Illinois. In 1847 he was appointed assistant surgeon in the U. S. N., but declined the place. In 1850 he established a newspaper at Princeton called "The Yeoman of the Prairie," which he edited for some years and then disposed of the establishment. In 1855 he was connected with the Ottawa Republican. In November 1856, he came to Rock Island and formed a partnership with T. R. Raymond, in the Advertiser. The paper was, however, in failing circumstances, and he withdrew in less than a year, and returned to his practice at Princeton. He was a talented, genial, whole-souled man and much liked by all who knew him.

He was among the first to offer his services in the late war, and early in 1861 took a company to Chicago, for the 9th Illinois Cavalry. He was made Lieut. Col. of the regiment, but on his way to the front was taken sick and died at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in Bloomington, aged 39 years.

I have files of the Advertiser only from March 1852 to January 1857, and therefore am not able to follow the changes to the closing days of the paper, but it continued to be published in Raymond's office until sometime in the spring of 1858, when it died, and the Whigs, or Republicans, as they were then called, were again left without any paper in town.

Report of the Water Works Committee.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., March 3, 1877.
To the Mayor and City Council of Rock Island.
Your committee, who were first associated with Drs. Truesdale, Galt and Plummer in the examination of the city sewers, the water works and their connection with the prevailing diarrhoea in the city, beg leave to make the following report:

We have at different times, examined the mouths of the sewers at Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first streets, and find there has been very little sewage discharging from either of them excepting the Nineteenth street sewer which has been continually flushed out by an opening in the water main. The small discharges from the other sewers is shown by the fact that laborers and ransons have been continually working in the Twenty-first street sewer for over six weeks without being troubled by water.

Not having examined the sewers in other years we are unable to estimate the relative amount of discharges, but as the winter has been a remarkably dry one we think the amount has been correspondingly small. The water from the sewers appeared to flow and mingle naturally with the water in the river without any unusual obstruction.

The theory advanced by Dr. Truesdale "that the under packed ice had formed a channel along the shore of the river in which the sewage was carried to the conduit at the water works" does not seem well founded. The ice so far as we could observe was nearly uniform in thickness and the water running through it seemed to run about as it does when the river is not covered by ice.

We think the conditions, as to the amount and flow of sewage of the city, and the probability of its being pumped into the water pipes, to be just the same as they usually are, and the ice in the river did not and could not increase or lessen that probability. We found about ten feet of water flowing at a rapid rate at the mouth of the conduit, and it was clear.

The committee after consultation with Drs. Truesdale, Galt and Plummer did not think a chemical analysis of the water would give the information desired. It would give us the constituents of the water but not the condition. We concluded to have an examination made as to the comparative purities of the water in the water works, in the Rock Island and Davenport and that running in the river that would determine whether or not our hydrant water was unusually impure—and whether or not that impurity was the result of the location of the water works.

We first requested Dr. Cowden, of Rock Island, to make a microscopic examination of several specimens of water obtained from the city water pipes, the Davenport water pipes, and from the river near the railroad bridge, and ascertain the degrees of impurity in each. This he declined to do on account of his ill-health.

By the approval of Dr. Plummer, we then sent several specimens to Dr. Farquharson, of Davenport, requesting him to test them thoroughly in any manner he thought best, so as to determine their actual and relative character. The specimens were numbered, but Dr. Farquharson did not know where they came from.

We herewith submit his able and exhaustive report, which will be found of much value in these investigations. We have labored under great difficulty from want of knowledge of facts concerning the prevalence of diarrhoea. In this matter we have necessarily relied upon the information given us by the physicians of the city.

One states that all his patients have used hydrant water, another that 95 per cent of his patients have used the same water; and both these gentlemen say positively, that the disease is caused directly by the hydrant water, and is confined to those using it. All the other physicians say their observation does not lead to such a conclusion—that they know of many cases which this water could not have caused, and the diarrhoea exists without reference to the water, and it is not caused by it.

From this testimony we conclude that the facts do not prove the truth of the theory. And we learn from positive information, that diarrhoea did exist in Milan, Hampton, Port Byron, Davenport, and Linwood about the same time it did in Rock Island, which we think is positive proof that the disease is not caused by any agency confined to this city. The cause is beyond the knowledge of your committee, and we think beyond the control of the City Council.

The committee are indebted to Drs. Truesdale, Galt and Plummer, as well as other physicians of this city, for aid in our investigations.

We pronounce the charges, "That this committee has been trying to whitewash the water works, or to order investigation," to be slanderous and utterly false. We also herewith submit the written opinion of C. C. Morgan, a hydraulic engineer of Chicago. It will be seen from Dr. Farquharson's report, that the water taken from a well on Fourth avenue was the only specimen unfit for use as drinking water.

The water works of a city should always be placed where there is the least possibility of contamination from its sewage, and the time may come when it will be necessary to take our water from some other point in the Mississippi or in Rock river, but at present we see no cause for anxiety concerning the purity of the water, and do not advise the removal of the works. When the main sewer in the slough is built a considerable part of the city sewage will discharge below the water works. Respectfully submitted, WM. P. BUTLER, HENRY CAUSE, JOHN DAVIS, Committee.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Feb. 28, 1877.
Hon. W. P. Butler, Mayor of Rock Island, Ill.
DEAR SIR: After a careful sanitary examination of the several specimens of drinking water submitted to me for that purpose, I have the honor to make the following report:

The result of the examination made in accordance with the rules laid down by the English Rivers-Pollution Commission is to be found in the annexed table, being put in that form for the sake of convenience.

It will be seen by reference to the table that of the 7 specimens of water examined, on one (No. 4) was found to be bad or unfit for use as drinking water. This water, though very clear, bright and sparkling (from aeration), destitute of odor and possessed of no disagreeable taste, yet gave decided evidence of being largely charged with chlorides, sulphates, ammoniacal salts and organic matter.

A copious precipitate being thrown down on the addition of nitrate of silver, a small portion of the water was concentrated by boiling; a drop of this placed on a glass slide and placed under the microscope, showed an abundant crop of the cubical crystals of chloride of sodium, thus placing the existence of a high charged chloride in the water beyond the question of a doubt. Though common salt is the most abundant chloride present, yet, as usual in such cases, when chlorides, especially those of potassium, magnesium and calcium are associated with it, and the latter (chloride of calcium) would prove the most noxious ingredient, especially to the kidneys and bladder. This water (No. 4) had no sediment for microscopic examination.

The six other waters are very much alike, differing mainly in the quantity of sediment, and the sediment varying only in the amount of mud with the sand. This mud, which is the ordinary mud of the river bottom, contains a considerable amount of organic matter, upon which the various animalcules, and also the lower vegetables (diatoms, algae, confervae, etc.), feed. Animalcules were found in every instance where the sediment was examined; the number, of course, varied, but they were always present in some degree, especially in the water from the main channel or draw, and also in the sediment of water taken at various times from the pipes in Davenport.

That these living organisms, being almost omnipresent, are no indication of such decay as to unfit water for drinking, might readily be inferred; indeed, their tendency is rather to prevent decay, and thus purify, or rather keep pure the water.

On this subject Dr. Carpenter (General and Comparative Physiology p. 252) says, "It must not be supposed, however, that these animalcules, as the name 'infusory' sometimes given them would seem to imply, are confined to infusions of organic matter, for although they mostly abound in such, there is no collection of water, fresh, salt, or stagnant, in which they are not present, and they contribute the principal means of support to many of the larger aquatic animals, such as zoophytes, the inferior mollusca and crustacea, and even to the fish. Thus their function in the economy of Nature is to apply appropriate organic matters that would otherwise pass into decomposition, and to bring them back into a state in which they may afford nutrition to higher animals."

Again, Prof. B. Silliman, Jr., in a report to the Water Commissioners of Boston, (1845) has the following pertinent remarks: "A part of the sediments from these 10 samples of waters (from various rivers and lakes in the United States) was submitted to Prof. Bailey, of West Point, (a distinguished microscopist) who after classifying and naming the several animalcules, says, 'You will see by the above report that living hard and soft-shelled polygastric infusoria are present in all these waters, and so far the evidence is in favor of their salubrity, for if they were not present, it would necessarily be in consequence of something injurious to animal life being present in the water.' Some of the species found are such as inhabit the forest lakes and streams, and many of them could be instantly destroyed in putrescent waters."

The hardening ingredients of water may be either the salts of lime (carbonates or sulphates); or again the chlorides. No. 4 is probably a hard water, from both these causes.

Sanitary writers agree to consider water of less than 5 degrees hardness (Clark's scale), i. e. containing less than 5 grains of the hardening salts to the imperial gallon (70,000 grains) of water, as soft waters; those with more, as hard waters. Also, American sanitary authorities agree to regard water containing less than 10 grains of mineral matter, and not more than 3 grains of organic matter to be the United States gallon (58,327 grains), as not unfit for use as drinking water, provided that the organic matter is not in such a state of decay as to manifest itself to the senses, or to the usual chemical tests. Judged by these rules, all the waters, except No. 4, are therefore deemed good potable waters.

As a means of comparison the composition of some good drinking waters, used in various cities, is given. (Grains per U. S. gal.—58,327):

Name.	Organic.	Mineral.	Total.
Paris, Fairmont (at first)	1.20	2.30	3.50
" "	2.62	4.67	7.29
Boston, Cochrane	1.90	2.45	4.35
" "	1.870	1.12	3.00
" "	1.00	1.00	2.00
Chicago, Lake Michigan	1.06	5.62	6.68
New York, Croton, 1869	0.67	4.11	4.78
Albany, Hudson	2.31	4.47	6.78

Though the question of the production of disease from drinking water was not directly submitted to me, I may be allowed to state that the causes of disease, such as the subtle germs of cholera and typhoid fever may undoubtedly exist in water, and yet be entirely imperceptible to the senses of man, no matter how well aided by such instruments as the microscope, and also to the most delicate chemical tests. The most we can do in regard to these poisons is to keep them out of the water, by the most scrupulous care in preventing the fouling of the sources of the drinking water by sewage, from which alone these destructive agents enter.

In conclusion, it may not be altogether superfluous to suggest, what indeed must be apparent to every one, the propriety, nay, the absolute necessity, of filtering the river water—this last suggestion applying with equal force to both sides of the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. J. FARQUHARSON, M. D.

W. P. Butler, Esq.
MY DEAR SIR:—I have examined the place where you draw water from the river for city use, as you requested. There is ten feet six inches of water where it enters the filter, and flows by that point at the rate of four miles an hour. It seems very clear and good and shows no signs of sewage nor of animal matter. I am satisfied from my examination that the water there is excellent, and with that depth and flow will continue so. Indeed, it would with much less water. The city of Rock Island is particularly favored in having so good a source from which to draw water, and any illness in the city may be attributed to the water last of all. Yours, very truly,
GEORGE C. MORGAN.

MEDICAL.

MARK THESE FACTS!

The testimony of the whole world.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one."

"Your pills are marvellous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My husband of a morning is now cured."

"My little child, three years old, was afflicted with noise in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind my ears and the noise has left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar; your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

"Let me have five boxes of your pills by return mail, for Chills and Fever."

"I have over 200 testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude."

For Cutaneous Disorders, and all eruptions of the skin, the Ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates to the most searching of the very root of the evil.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cure the following diseases:

DISORDER OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water, or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with acies and pains settled in the loins over the region of the kidneys, these pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs Out of Order.

No medicine so effectually improves the tone of the stomach as these pills; they remove all acidity occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy condition; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spleen—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fever of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of the Urine, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sore Throat, Stomach and Gravel, The Diarrhoea, Tumors, Ulcers, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from any cause.

None are genuine unless the signature of J. Holloway, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

"Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 each."

There is considerable saving by taking the large boxes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box of Pills, 115 Liberty St., NEW YORK.

STAINED GLASS

S. S. MARSHALL & BRO.

Manufacturers of

STAINED GLASS!

62 Cedar Ave., cor. Second Street, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

THE WATER TEST.						
Mark of Page.	2	3	4	5	6	7
Source of water.	Taken from the conduit.	Well on 4th Ave. 18th St. and 19th St.	Robert's Creek and 20th St.	Hydrant in water works building.	Hydrant on West side of river.	From the same well as above.
Taste.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Odor.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Color.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	Faint.
Nitrites Test—Starch, iodide of potash and acetic acid.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Chlorides Test—Nitrate of silver.	None.	Copious Precipitate.	Very slight indications.	None.	None.	Very slight indications.
Ammonia and its salts—Nessler's test.	None.	Decided indications.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Organic matter—Mammer's test.	Slight indication.	Decided indication.	Very slight indication.	Very slight indication.	None.	Faint indications.
Acidity or alkali—Litmus paper, blue and red.	Neutral.	Neutral or very faintly alkaline.	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.	Neutral.
Sediment—Much or little.	Small; a few grains per gallon.	None.	Small.	Small.	Small.	Small.
Sediment—Nature of.	Sand, clay, organic matter, (mud.)	Sand, clay, organic matter.	Sand, clay, organic matter.	Sand, clay, organic matter.	Sand, clay, organic matter.	Sand, clay, organic matter.
Sediment—Microscopic examination of.	Infusorial animalcules with diatoms confervae.	As in No. 2.	As in No. 2.	As in No. 2.	As in No. 2.	As in No. 2.
Sulphates Test—Nitrate of Barium.	None.	Copious Precipitate.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Nature of water.	Good.	Bad.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
Remarks.	Very nearly clear.	Very clear sparkling.	Nearly clear.	Nearly clear.	Nearly clear.	Nearly clear.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."



STOVE POLISH
10 CENTS
For beauty of polish, saving of labor, freedom from dust and durability and cheapness, truly unrivalled in any country.
CAUTION—Beware of worthless imitations under other names, put up in similar shape and color intended to deceive. Each package of the genuine bears our Trade Mark. Take no other.

491 Tons or 2,621,100 Packages sold in 1876.

WHITE SOAP
For the Laundry or Toilet is EQUAL to White Castile Soap, for it is made of PURE VEGETABLE OILS, and by the same process, which retains all the natural softening qualities of the oils. It is 25 PER CENT LESS than the imports, and that it is really coming into general household use. The purity of the White Soap renders it in use perfectly harmless. Made only by FROST & JAMES, Cincinnati.